which had been so generally received amongst ancients. Wherefore, though the genius of these two persons was very different, and Aristotle of* ten contradicteth Plato, and really dissents from him in several particularities; yet, so much I think may be granted to those reconcilers (Porphyry, Simplicius, and others), that the main essentials of their two philosophies are the same.

Now, I say, the whole Aristotelical system of philosophy is infinitely to be preferred before the whole Democritical; though the former hath been so much disparaged, arid the other cried up of late amongst us. Because,, though it cannot be denied, but that the Democritic hypothesis doth much more handsomely and intelligibly solve the corporeal phenomena, yet in all those other things, which are of far the greatest moment, it is rather a madness than a philosophy. But the Aristotelic system is right and sound here, as to thos,e greater things; it asserting incorporeal substance, a Deity distinct from the world, the naturality of morality, and liberty of wilL Wherefore, though a late writer of politics does so exceedingly disparage Aristotle's Ethics, yet we shall do him this right here to declare, that his ethics were truly such, and answered their title ; but that new model of ethics, which hath been obtruded upon the world with so much fastuosity, and is indeed nothingbut the old Democritic doctrine revived, is no ethics at all, but a mere cheat, the undermining ai^d subversion of all morality, by substituting something like it in the room of it, that is a mere counterfeit and changeling, the design whereof could not be any other than to debauch the world.

We add further, that Aristotle's system of phi-